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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
DAVIED JACOBS.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,
HENRY E. SCOTT.

For House of Represenatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

Gov. Jarvis was the great champion of prohibition in North Carolina last year. He is now canvassing for Judge Bennett. Is prohibition dead?

The only way that the people can again obtain the right to elect their local county officers is to defeat bourbon Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

Remember that a vote for any bourbon Democratic candidate for the Legislature is a vote to continue the present iniquitous county government in this state for the next generation.

Senator Vance said during the war, in the Wilmington, that the South was fighting an army composed of Yankees but fighting three low degrated nations, the Irish, Dutch and the Negroes.

Senator Ransom, who refused to say how he stood on the prohibition question, is canvassing for Judge Bennett and our disfranchising system of county government. Do you hear that, anti-prohibitionists?

Every man who conspires to prevent by force or fraud, or intimidation or threat, any voter from voting, may be sued by such voter in the Circuit Court of the United States, and compelled to pay heavy damages.

There is no law for throwing out ballots found in the wrong box. Election officers are sworn to carefully deposit ballots in the proper boxes. If perchance one finds its way into a box prepared for a different class of offices, it must be counted.

Voters put your own ballot in the box. No poll-holder has a right to touch them. Vote a folded ticket if you like, That is why you vote by ballot, that is the freedom and purity of the ballot.

Registrars must require persons to present themselves for registration. It is not lawful for a registrar to enter on his book the name of a man unless such voter be present in his own person. Read section 14 of the election law. Registrars should bear this in mind as cognizance will be taken of cases in which the law shall be violated. This kind of fraud will be tolerated no longer.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Oct 23, '82

EDITOR POST:—I heard Col. W. J. Green say at this place when he spoke here during court week, that he "wanted to see the good old days like those of 1835, when the tax payers elected the Senators."

I send you this information for the benefit of the poor people, the mechanics and laboring men who could not vote for Senator in case Col. Green could have his way. GEO. WINN.

Notice Foreigners.

We have it from a most reliable and worthy source that Senator Matt. Ransom was a know nothing previous to and during the war. He is now soliciting foreigners' votes. Remember this.

THAT INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

As the question of public revenue is likely to become a prominent one before the people, it may be well to investigate all sides of the case which so materially affects the industry of all parts of the country.

We presume no one doubts the policy of providing means to defray the necessary expenses of the government—such as the army and the navy, foreign diplomacy, interest on the public debt and reductions of the same, federal judiciary, bar and river improvement, contributing to those suffering by epidemics, short crops, &c.

The great question now is, how shall this great sum be raised? Usually it has been provided by taxing foreign imports, because that has been found to be the most convenient method. Let those who consume the imports contribute pro rata rather than for the collector to go from house to house to collect the government taxes in money.

Now, the next great point is, shall we have a tariff taxing some things lower and some higher, and thus favoring the home producer. The latter policy has been the practice most of the time since the formation of the government and has proved a potent aid to the various interests.

Take the manufacturing interests of our state, we have the cotton, the wool, the iron, the hides, wood and the labor to carry on the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. I maintain it is the duty of the government in levying imports to discriminate in favor of the various industries of the people, since no one is thereby injured. Suppose a family consumes a barrel of sugar and that quantity of coffee annually, and the duty on each is the same, but suppose the duty is all levied on the sugar and the coffee comes in free of duty, the consumer pays the same amount of duty and the sugar grower has that amount of protection which enables him to carry on his business successfully.

Every factory in this state employs, say from 20 to 300 hands of all kinds who receive remunerative wages, and a market is furnished for the surrounding country produce.

Take the state of Louisiana: Does not every one know that the culture of sugar and rice there, and that of rice in Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as peanuts in several states, would be abandoned but for the fostering care of the general government, and the rich low lands given over to the serpents and alligators. Foreign rice pays a duty of 2½ cents per lb., and is still largely imported from India and sold free of duty at 2½ to 3 cents of fair quality. Any observer may see that with a reduction of even one-half of the dut the foreign grower would flood the market. Are the cultivators of that great and growing interest ready to give it up, because some other states flourish through the working of the protective tariff.

Gov. Vance in his great speech on the tariff, states that nearly all the duties collected on foreign imports goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. Now if this is not fallacy, the growers of sugar and molasses in Louisiana must be reaping a rich harvest, since the amount of duty laid on these two items is some $48,000,000 for their protection last year.

Much stress is laid on the oppression of the tariff upon the poor man, his implements of agriculture, cloth, shoes, tools, nails, &c.

Now, no plows are imported and no duty paid, because they are made here in Wilmington cheaper and better than any foreign country. Nails are made in this country by machinery and have been for generations cheaper than any where, carpenters' tools, cutlery, cheap stocks, shoes, wood screws are made better and cheaper than that in England. Cross cut and circular saws are made only in this country suitable for its trade. Nearly all these articles are exported to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and other British provinces. No other nation makes tools so light and handy.

Why should he pay more duty on these items and many more, when he can buy them at home for less than the duty? Cotton cloth is exported largely to China, South America, &c. Why pay 40 cents duty on kerosene when it is sold here at 12 cents.

The duty on salt is 4 cents per bushel. Our Senator sugests an internal duty on cotton of five dollars per bale to equalize trade. What an idea? Why not then put it on corn and all breadstuffs that are consumed here, the amount exceeds that of cotton?

The Bessimer steel rails as a nomopoly. The discovery of the art of changing iron to steel by a simple method may be counted as the greatest invention of the age. Of course it is a monopoly, as all great inventions are, or may be for a time if one chooses to protect the right by patent.

This right the friends of the tariff or the United States Congress could not prevent or control.

If there ever was an invention or discovery that innured to the benefit of all civilized countries, surely this is one. Who ever expected to see steel rails laid for $50 per ton, that will last for a generation or two? What a vast saving in transportation will result? So much more is added to the value of all products that have to seek a market by rail. The fact is, the south would not be benefitted by free trade, but would be materially injured by it. We want capital and skill to promote manufactures and mechanical industries and give employment to idle men, women and children, both white and colored, who are not suited to field work. There are a vast number of white women and children who are willing to work, but there is no employment for them. They are as industrious and as fully competent to do a full task in light fabrications as any people in this country or Europe, and a deal more docile and content with their wages, and are not given to fomenting trouble through strikes, &c.

Augusta, Ga., is interested more about manufacturing than any city in the south, and is to-day on the most solid foundation and flourishing basis. As a city it has more money, and more available security than any city south of Richmomd according to its population. The wealth was mainly acquired by manufacturing, and then take into account the great number of poor people it furnishes employment to; but this is only one of many industries that that has been stimulated by a protective tariff—their name is legion.

The fine goods yield the largest profits and they receive the most aid from the revenue laws. Now there is no good reason why this class of goods may not be produced here as well as coarser fabrics. The productive interests of the country has never been half so great as it has since the war under the protective revenue laws.

Compare the progress of the country with that of the British provinces; they have a fine cerial producing country, the best fishing regions in the world, an intelligent and hardy population, and a good government; yet their working population seek employment in the states rather than in the colonies.

If our laws are so oppressive to the poor, why do the emigrants flock here by the hundreds of thousands, enter the factories, farm, the perilous outside fisheries, &c?

Suppose we adopt a tariff for revenue only in accordance with the Democratic platform, a vast amount of labor and capital will become idle or diverted to some other pursuits? Where will they find employment more profitable? Do the growers of cotton and other products desire competition? Would they tolerate a transfer of the labor now engaged in producing sugar, rice, peanuts, &c., to the cotton field? Where else could they go? Do the growers of cereals, provisions, &c., desire their consumers to become producers and competitors?

The effect would be disasterous in the extreme to the southern producer, and that such would be the case is too obvious to need further comment necessary. A calm and dispassionate consideration of the views herein presented, cannot fail to produce conviction on the minds of all who do not allow their judgment to be warped or smothered by their prejudices or preconceived opinions.

EDWARD KIDDER.

Ransom's Speech.

Argument failing, the Democratic speakers have resorted to stirring up prejudice, and Senator Ransom, the man who voted for Grant's pension, comes down into North Carolina and draws the color line so deep, so indelibly, so viciously that colored men are now more than ever satisfied that there is no hope from his party for them.—Hence it is their duty to bury all differences and go to the polls determined to stand solidly and unflinching by their allies, the Liberals and by one united blow crush forever this spirit of vindictiveness and low prejudice. It is their only hope—the bourbons are going to make the fight on this line, and the white man who is willing to give the colored man justice and fair play, will be hounded down as an enemy to his race. But all this will pass away and the man who stands true to his convictions of right will see the day when this same party will be swinging round to his side.

Let every man who believes in right and justice stand firm, and the 7th of November will see him indorsed by a 25,000 majority. Stand true to your ticket, it is your only hope. Discountenance all side issues—men die, principles live forever.

To the Peanut and Rice Growers of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

You, with the other voters of t district, elected me you representative in the last congress. Some of you voted for me—many of you refused to vote against me—because you wanted me elected. In the course of my two years' service it beeame my duty to examine into the tariff question as affecting your interest and to see that you had the advantages to which you were entitled under the protective system. The record will show that I stood for the protective tariff and I know that to have done otherwise would have been to make war on you. This reference to the past, together with the fact that I have been constantly asked for my views on the subject and the further fact that I have not the time to spare from my business to make speeches to you, is my excuse for addressing you this letter.

The price of peanuts is largely dependent on the tariff because of the fact that large quantities of them are produced in Africa and other foreign regions. These countries produce them for export and compete with the nuts of other countries in the markets of the world. They have advantages which enable them to produce peanuts cheaper than you can, among which are fertile soil, warmer climates, and especially cheaper labor. They now bring their nuts into this country and after paying the tariff, which you do not pay, compete with you in your home markets and keep down the price. You have more to fear from this competition than any other peanut growers in America, because the foreign nut is unlike those of Tennessee or Virginia, but is just like yours. But for them you would have got two dollars a bushel for your last year's crop. But for the tariff you would have got just twenty-eight cents a bushel less than you did get, for every bushel you sold last year. I do not mean by this to say that the protected producer always receives, and the consumer always pays just the amount of the duty more than would be received by the one and paid by the other, if there were no duty. This is not always true by any means; but it was true with regard to your crop last year, and any clear headed man who will stop to think about it can not help seeing it.

The tariff duty on peanuts is twenty-eight cents a bushel, I did my best to raise it to fifty-six cents. This could not be done, because the tariff men in the House had barely votes enough to keep the duties as they were, and not near enough to raise the duty on anything. The time is now coming when you will stand a good chance to get it increased. I think the Tariff Commission will report in favor of it. If so, then it will be done unless you and the other voters of the country elect free traders and revenue tariff men to Congress. Then it will not be done, but the present protective duty will be abolished or so reduced as to be of no advantage to you. These revenue tariff men try to make you believe that under their revenue tariff you would get what they call incidental protection. This is all a sham.—Bennett and Green both say that they are for no tariff at all, except such as will bring the most revenue. Green says that he is for "the lowest possible tariff consistent with revenue." Apply this to peanuts. Don't you see that if you put down the duty to ten cents, you invite the foreigner to increase his shipments, and where he now sends one bushel he would then send five or ten bushels. This increases the revenue but it will ruin you. But remember if you go in for protection you are almost certain to to get a larger duty than you now have—you are certainly entitled to it. If you and the peanut makers of Virginia and Tennessee lived in Pennsylvania or New England you would have two cents instead of one cent a pound on your peanuts.—Why have you not got it? Because you belong to a section which persists in adhering to the old pro slavery idea of a low protective tariff, and which keeps sending representatives to Washington to fight protection. The Yankees have got rich by protecting their industries. Is it possible that we have not got sense enough to see that we can do the same thing?

As to rough rice we are reasonably well protected. We now get about sixty-five cents a bushel on rough rice. Yet the Chinese, and other nations, send it here, pay the duty and sell it to us. Take off the duty and you are ruined. You can make the calculation: Take off the freight, the duty and charges of handling from the one dollar and a quarter a bushel, which China gets here for her rice, and you will see that her pauper people make it for about forty cents a bushel. Can you do it for that? These revenue tariff men tell you that you must or go at something else.

Mr. Green is trying to make believe that he can protect you while he is opposing all the other protected industries of the country. He badly underrates your intelligence. You know that the tariff is a great measure, affecting the vast and varied industries of fifty millions of people and that as a whole it stands or fall. Is any body fool enough to believe that four or five representatives, representing rice and peanuts can run rough shod over three hundred other representatives whose constituents do not produce but do consume both these articles. Mr. Green probably does not know but I know, and so does every other man who has had experience in congress and is familiar with its rules of procedure, that if he should be elected he will never have a chance to vote on rice and peanuts but he must vote on the whole tariff bill, for it or against it. But he says he is interested in the tariff on wine and that for the sake of striking down protection he will vote against wine. How can you expect him to look after your interests in this matter when he will disregard his own? If he is so anxious to sacrifice himself will he take care of you?

I see by the Wilmington *Star* of today that he says he wants to stave off the reduction of the duty on your products till all the other protective duties have been put down. It surely ought to be a consolation to you to know that while the other protected industries are to be visited with sudden death you are to have the privilege of dying by inches. But remember that rice is a food crop and whenever the protective chain gives way, that link will be the first to break. During my term in congress the revenue tariff men on the Ways and Means Committee forced to a vote in that committee a bill for reducing the tariff, and by it, rice was reduced to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. The present duty is about fifty per cent *ad valorem*. We succeeded in preventing them from getting the bill up in the House. But the protectionists of the northern states all agreed that if the tariff was to be reduced on them then their people must have cheap food.

This is a question of dollars and cents. In many cases it is a question of meat and bread. Your peanut and rice lands are not well adapted to other crops. These men who are threatening to take away this protection from you are virtually trying to confiscate your lands. As to the people you employ, the superintendent, the assistants and the field laborers, they would confiscate their living. You cannot afford to pay people to make peanuts and rice at fifty cents a bushel.

They may ask you why it is, if what I say is so, that in 1880 and the early part of 1881 the price of peanuts was down below the cost of production under our protective tariff? If they do, then they are trifling with your common sense. The reason is that there was an excess of home production, the supply was bigger than the demand. Nobody pretends that the tariff protects you against home competition. It does protect you against the foreign supply that constantly stands up against you to trample down the prices and prevent you whenever there is a big demand or a scarcity in the market from getting prices beyond the point at which the foreigner is willing to sell. The moment it is ascertained that there is about to be a big demand and just when you begin to figure that you may get fancy prices, away goes the telegrams by cable across the sea ordering ship loads of foreign peanuts, and before you get yours to market the price is down.

The purpose which these revenue tariff men are showing of raiding on the protected goods of the country is already depressing the prices. Speculaters are timid about it. There is no other reason why rice should not be worth as much now as it was this time last year. Many of you will remember just after the Hawaiian treaty by which it was agreed that their rice might come here without a duty, the price went down so low that your good river rice could be bought in Wilmington at eighty and ninety cents a bushel. This treaty was a great outrage on you and if your representatives would stand with the protectionists of the country, it could be modified. It operates now to keep down the price of rice.

I cite this to show you that the raids these men are making on you have already hurt you.

In other sections men vote for their interests. A Democrat in Pennsylvania will not vote for a Democrat to represent him in Congress unless he is sound on protection. I can see how a politician may vote for his party against his interests, because his political, may be of more importance to him than his personal interests. But nowhere else in this country do business men vote against their business interests. I have no interests in this question that is not common to you. But there is one thing that I know, and you know, and that is that every one of you wants the tariff on your products retained. Will you vote for men who will destroy it?

D. L. RUSSELL.

The Way They Intend to Do It.

The following conversation between two well known Democrats occurred at the Purcell House on Tuesday night and was overheard by a gentleman, who gave it to us:

First Democrat—I say, B, I see that the Liberals are getting all the white working men in their party, how are we going to stop this.

B—Well, we will say nothing now, but on election day we will put a crowd at each voting precinct and when they come to vote we will demand to see their tickets, or that they vote the ticket we give them, and we will have our boys stick to him and see they do. so—if they refuse to vote our ticket we will give them to understand that we will use our influence to have them discharged from their employments. This, with holding up "negro rule" will frighten them into obedience.

But they are pretty stubborn. Oh, yes, but bread and meat will cure that.

Be True to Yourselves.

Let every working white man be true to himself and his children in this election and vote for his interests. On one side is all the sham aristocracy, all the "blood," all the pride, all the assumed superiority, and all the old bourbon lust of power. On the other is the party of liberalism, the party which gave you the homestead, the mechanics' lien law and has fought for the free school system, the party which looks upon you as the equal of any man or set of men, and wants to improve your social status by giving your children an opportunity to go to school ten monts instead of 54 day in the year

Pender County.

Some of the hightoned Democratic nominees of the county of Pender have been trying to purchase leading colored men in the county to support the Democratic ticket. We will publish the names of the colored men, and also the Democrats, who have been engaged in this infamously disgraceful business.—We have them, and will do them the favor to show them up in the proper light to the public.

Poor White Trash.

At Clinton we learn that Col. Green was informed that the most of the laboring men intended to vote against him for congress. He flew in a passion and said that "Poor white trash" ought not to be allowed to vote any way.—What do the laboring men of this district think of such a man representing them in congress? A man who will say such a thing as the language used above, which is an insult to every poor man in North Carolina? See communication in another column.

Senator Thomas J. Clingman says that Senator Matthew W. Ransom got thirty thousand dollars of the people's money from the Swepson steal. And this is honest Matt. Ransom.

Senator Z. B. Vance was Swepson's attorney when he was President of the Western N. C. R. R. and at the time that it is charged Swepson, a Democrat, stole $7,000,000 of the state bonds. And this is honest Zeb Vance.

Col. Robert H. Cowan got $2,000,000 of the special tax bonds. How does his relations and friends like the charge of Senator Vance, that all the bonds were stolen.

We are requested by Col. George T. Wasson, independent Republican candidate for Solicitor, to state that he will speak at

Beaufort, Carteret county, Monday, Oct 30, 188e.

Wilmington, New Hanover county, Friday, Nov. 3d.

Burgaw, Pender county, Saturday, Nov. 4th.

Senator Matthew W. Ransom made the most vindictive speech in this city on Friday night ever delivered in the state. And this is the same Senator who pretends, when he is in the Senate and among Republicans, to be very liberal.

Put your own ballot in the box. Fold it if you like. Any poll holder who insists on taking it out of your hand and opening it, take his name together with two or three of the names of the bystanders and report his name to the proper authorities.

R. A. Bradley.

COLUMBUS county, Oct. 27, 1882.

The friends of R. A. Bradley have brought him out as an independent Democratic candidate for clerk of the superior County. Mr. Bridley, is a Liberal and is anxious to see the whole Liberal ticket elected. He is in favor of the people ruling against the old Whiteville ring, headed by Boss V. V. Richardson. The people of the county believe that some one else should have a say about the politics of Columbus outside of one or two fellows around Whiteville. We are heartily tired of Bossism, particularly V. V. Richardson's bossism, with Toon as lieutenant, and the miserable editor of the *Enterprise* as a corporal. We hope all the liberty loving people will vote for Wooten, Byrd and Bradley, and the balance of the Liberal ticket.

COUNTRY LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

Died.

GREEN.—At Abbottsburg, N. C., on Saturday night, the 21st inst., Johnnie Green, Jr., aged 23 months. The funeral took place on Monday, the 23d inst., 1882.

The Lord has taken his own. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday Evening, October 30th.

FIRST MINSTREL SHOW OF THE SEASON!

ARMSTRONG BROTHERS.

Minstrels and Brass Band.

20 ARTISTS 20

Including the principal favorites in Minstrelsy. An entertainment entirely devoid of vulgarity. Two and a half hours of solid fun. Popular prices 75, 50, and 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats without extra charge at Dyer's. Don't fail to see the street parade. Oct 29 1t

LOST.

A YELLOW BACK ACCOUNT BOOK ON or about the 17th inst., with bills paid and to be collected. Book and bills are of no use to any one but myself. I will pay a reasonable reward for there recovery.

oct 29 2t JOHN G. NORWOOD.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 15 SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A LARGE number of my friends, I hereby announce myself an INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE to represent the 15th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Columbus and Robeson.

The shortness of the time and my private business will prevent my making a thorough canvass of the District. I will endeavor, however, to see as many of you as possible before the election.

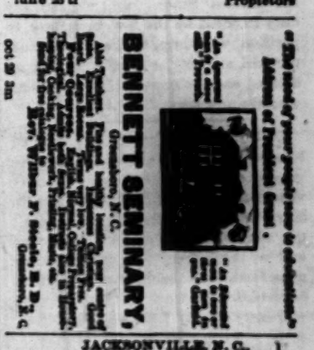
Your obedient servant,
BRADRACK WOOTEN.

Woodrith, Columbus co., Clinton P. O., N. C., Oct. 30th, 1882. oct 22 1f

CAMERON, N. C, June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial,

HAGANS & HURKE
June 25 tf Proprietors



oct 29 3m

JACKSONVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 18th, 1882.

BART JOHNSTON (col.) left Onslow Co., some 25 years ago. He was then owned by David Gillespie of Duplin county. He left one child in Onslow named Frank, about one year old, mothers name Susie, belonged to James Rowell.

Bart Johnston is now said to be a worthy old man living in Texas. Has some property and no relations out there, and is anxious to find out the whereabouts of this child if living. Any information will be thankfully received by

A. C. HUGGINS.
oct 29 2t

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of George W. Price, (deceased) on the 2nd day of Oct., 1882, in the Probate Court of New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment on or before the 2nd day of October, 1883, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Dated this 27th Oct., 1882.
oct 29 6t GEO. W. PRICE, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALified as administratrix of the estate of Mary Ellen Lowe, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them at once for payment, and those indebted to the same to make immediate settlement.

SARAH E. BAILEY,
Administratrix.
oct 15 6t

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANCIS. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

Pool, O'Hara, Devereux, Johnson and Dockery are certain to be in the next congress from North Carolina.

Let every liberal-minded man in the state go to the polls in November next and do all in his power to help to overthrow the prohibition Democracy.

One of the tricks resorted to by the bourbon poll-holders is to deposit ballots in wrong boxes and thereby unlawfully cause them to be lost. They must be counted.

Bishop Hood, the able, influential, learned and devout colored Bishop, cordially endorses the Liberal movement. He knows it is for the interest of his race, to which he is thoroughly devoted.

Any person who destroys any ballot box, or refuses to count any vote, or to certify to the election of any person entitled to a certificate, may be fined $500 and imprisoned one year in the penitentiary.

The Republican party was the first party to give the people of North Carolina the right to elect all their officers at the polls. The Republicans and Liberals are in favor of restroring this right to the people.

Remember, witnesses against registers, poll holders and other violators of election laws, are paid two dollars a day and mileage for attendance at court. So there will be no hardship for an honest citizen to do his duty and protect the ballot.

If any registrar fails to duly record the name of any voter on the registration books, or seeks to evade his duty as laid down in the election law, report the fact immediately to headquarters. The U. S. District Attorney will promptly prosecute all such offenders.

Any registrar, or poll-holder, or judge of election, whether appointed under the laws of this state, or of the the United States, who violates any duty imposed by the law, or refuses to perform any duty, or does any unauthorized act, may be fined one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary one year.

Col. William Johnson has declared himself a Liberal candidate for congress in the sixth district, and the canvass is now going on. Johnson, Leach, Norment, Price and Clingman are all to canvass the district from one end to the other, and the order has gone forth that the district is *and must be carried*. We learn that Col. Johnson will carry this by 1,500 majority.

A leading Democratic gentleman said in this city some days ago that Columbus county would give whatever majority was necessary to elect the Democratic state and congressional candidates. What does this mean? We call upon the Republicans, Liberals and Indedendents to be on the lookout and guard the polls as they would their lives. The registrar at Whiteville has already commenced, but thank the Lord the United States Court will meet here to-morrow, and short work will be made of his rascality. Albany is the place for him.

As the 7th of November draws near, the party of freedom—the Liberal Republican party—are closing their ranks and marching in solid column against the enemies of the American flag, and they appeal to the patriotism of every voter, regardless of color or previous condition, to join in the righteous crusade. They offer the hand of welcome to the most humble, and bid him to sit down with them to the grand feast which are in store for them henceforth. And they are coming—coming—rushing from the east, the south, the west, the north. The grandest prospect ever witnessed in the good 'old North State.

EECTION FRAUDS!

A Warning to Registrars and Poll-holders.

We have always advocated fair elections and insisted that the county commissioners should appoint honest and intelligent men as registrars and judges of elections, in order that the people might have an opportunity to cast their votes and decide the contest. The same doctrine has likewise been maintained by the Republican party, but has been persistently fought by the bourbon Democracy until, step by step, it became so glaring and outrageous that in the single county of Halifax the people were swindled out of 1,500 votes, and in other counties to similar amounts. Like tufts of grass thrown at the boy in the apple tree, these suggestions had no effect. But the United States government at last began in earnest to stop these frauds; and it will continue to use stones instead of grass until the election officers in this state cease to cheat the people out of their votes.

The frauds of the last election have only been punished as yet by the conviction of the Halifax returning board, at the circuit court in Raleigh last June, and of the Pasquotank returning board at the district court at Elizabeth City last week. There are, however, other cases still pending for the same offense. The court in one case only imposed the fine of $500 on each defendant, as it was the first offense; but a repetition of it ought to, and we think it will, not only subject the offender to that fine, but to the penitentiary.

A letter from the Attorney General to the District Attorney in the eastern district of the state shows that the government means to stop these frauds as it did the ku klux. And we warn the officers of election now that like the ku klux klan, they are doomed to punishment if they still persist in their attempt to swindle honest voters, as many of them are now doing. Those who tell you now to commit these frauds, say that there is no danger in it; and so long as there *is no danger* they will advice and help you; but when you are called to answer for your crimes you will find, as the ku klux did, that they have deserted you, and that you have been mere tools in the hands of heartless and unprincipled men. We therefore warn you now that we are fully posted as to the frauds which some of you, through the advice of others, are now practicing, and propose to carry out; but of course you are not all liable to this charge.

We mention some instances we have in our mind. One of your methods is to absent youself from the place where you are generally to be found whenever Republicans desire to register. Another that you are too busy then to register them. Another, that you haven't your Bible to swear them. Another, that you have not enough room on your Books to enter the names of the white and colored under their respective columns, and therefore you put the colored names under the white columns so as to reject them at the election. Another, that you will sometimes permit others to register names in your absence. Another, that you purposely omit to swear parties who register, with a view to reject their votes. Another, that you *refuse* to register parties because they are non-residents of the county or township, have not paid their taxes, are not free-holders, are under age, &c. Another, that *you* challenge votes yourselves instead of bystanders, and so mark them on your books. Another, that when a voter is challenged, you give him no notice before the election to come and have his cause of challenge heard; and finally, you have agreed to *delay the voting of Republicans* in several ways, sometimes by voting one white and one colored, when there are many more colored than white, but never *vice versa;* by permitting the day to be consumed in hearing challenges and getting the ballots in the wrong boxes; by opening the polls late and closing early; and then by *making false counts and false certificates, and throwing out precinct returns.* Some of these last acts are favorite ones among dishonest poll-holders and returning boards in some counties east of Raleigh.

We will not particularize, but simply say that we have information of each and every one of the above offences, and that the offenders will be arrested, tried and punished in every case where these registrars, or judges of election or returning boards have, or may hereafter, commit any of said acts.

We earnestly invoke them to do their duty as men and not as partizans, so that they may take that just pride to themselves which always follows an honest performance of duty. Let this election be fair, no matter who shall be elected, and let us be void of offence either of omission or commission, for "woe unto him by whom the offence cometh."

Maj. Chas. Price has made one of the ablest and most effective canvass ever made in North Carolina. We have no one in this state able to meet him. Send to South Carolina after one of those old fire-eaters to come over and help us.—*Chie to Richardson.*

Skipwith is quite a town down in Mississippi. Young men frequently go there and skip with the fair maidens of the place.

Col. Canaday advocates the education of every poor child in the land.

William P. Canaday is in favor of re-establishing of Harbor Island Light House in Carteret county, and if he is elected it will be done.

William P. Canaday has been, and is to-day, in favor of dredging out the channel along the sound from Masonboro Inlet to New River, and if he is elected it will be done.

William P. Canaday is in favor of a large appropriation for the Cape Fear river between Wilmington and Fayettville, and if he is elected he will do all in his power to secure the same.

William P. Canaday has had re-established the tri-weekly mail on the Cape Fear river and if he is elected he will have a daily mail on the river from Wilmington to Fayetteville, leaving each city at 7 o'clock, A. M., running through in the day time.

William P. Canaday being a native born citizen of Carteret county will do all within his power to benefit the people in case he is elected. He will have life saving stations put up along the coast, light houses constructed at all the places necessary, and have Fort Macon garrisoned if possible.

William P. Canaday will have Newport and North rivers cleaned out, the sounds, from Hatteras inlet to the Cape Fear river, made navigable, New River dredged and White Oak river put in an improved condition.

William P. Canday having been for many years in favor of the canal from Newport river, running through the western part of Carteret, Onslow, and into Pender county, entering the North East river about Bannerman's Bridge. In case he is elected to congress he will use his influence to have this great work accomplished.

William P. Canaday is in favor of improving the harbor at Beaufort, and if he is elected he will advocate not only a large appropriation for this great work, but will see that the employees receive the same that is paid by the United States government for the same class of work at other places.

William P. Canaday is in favor of so amending the internal revenue law that farmers can sell tobacco to their employees without paying a tax.

William P. Canaday being a mechanic himself is in favor of laws protecting American laborers in all of their rights, and elevating them and educating their children.

William P. Canaday being in favor of a protective tariff will advocate laws protecting Ameiricaa products, such as rice, peanuts, sugar, tobacco, &c., &c.

William P. Canaday is in favor of protecting American labor and American products, and will ever stand by the manufacturer and his employees against foreign competition. If our rice planters, peanut growers, tobacco manufacturers, cigar makers and the mechanics want to be protected against foreign manufacturers and foreign products, and the pauper labor of Europe, they should vote for William P. Canaday to represent them in the next congress.

A vote for W. J. Green is a vote to throw open the ports to all the criminals, the Chinese laborer and the pauper labor of the world. He advocates this openly on the stump, and if he is elected they may expect nothing but ruin and bankruptcy.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Oct. 21st, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—A large assemblage of our citizens met in the Court House to-day to listen at speeches from Dr. R. M. Norment and Hon. John Holloway.

Dr. Norment is enthusiastic over the political out-look in North Carolina, and made a very interesting address.

Mr. Holloway spoke pointedly on the leading feature of the campaign viz., the county government, etc., and advised all to vote the Liberal ticket.

Much good was accomplished by Mr. Holloway's speech, and if we can secure his services for two or three days more in this county all will be well. The people of Robeson county regardless of party affiliations, are always glad to listen to Holloway, and fee grateful to him for his many services toward them. Holloway is certainly making his mark.

Yours, &c., TROAS.

NEWPORT, N. C., Oct. 10th 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Hon. Charles Price spoke here last night to a large crowd for this place, nearly the entire voting population was out and listened to a telling speech from that able gentleman. The bourbons grew restless under the weight of his speech, but they could not deny the facts as set forth by him. He is certainly an able speaker and is doing a great deal of good. The prospects are bright here; when are you coming down? The people are anxious to see you. Yours,

M.

Col. Buck Burnard: Draw the color line and make the fight strong and bitter. We may win on that polley, it is certain we cannot on no other. We must again feel the poor white men or we are lost.—*Chie to Burnard.*

The Killing of General Apathy---Terrible Tragedy,--Heart-rending Finale.

The young Democrats of the city, according to their band bill met last week for the purpose of killing Gen. Apathy. The General was present and took up, as usual, by far the largest portion of the Hall. He did'at seem to grow any smaller on account of the threat that had been made concerning his summary and sanguinary disposal.—In fact he seemed disposed to treat their efforts lightly, and told them plainly that while he might not be in accord with the very few Democrats in the meeting, still he was in perfect harmony with the great number outside. He said the idea of their killing him was perfect nonsense, that there was too much of him to be disposed of in that way, that his command and influence extended throughout the state. That he was not responsible for having command, that the Democratic party had itself sent prohibition, county government, bourbonism, Democratic inconsistencies, and several others, among which were the appointment of colored Republicans by a Democratic Legislature as magistrates over white Democrates in violation of Democratic promises, for him. He had also sent after him the fact that a Democratic county commissioner had, while howling "negro domination" required white merchants to go before the colored register and satisfy him under oath that they had sworn to the truth when they gave in their lists of purchases. He had come in obedience to the request of so many and such powerful messengers, and he intended to retain command, with the advice and assistance of a large number of Democrats, until he had taught the Democratic party a lesson. Then up rose the first would be assassin of the General and he was so angry he could not speak.

The second assassin then took the floor and said it was apparent that the General was too large and influential (and probably had some reasons for being so) to permit of their killing him and demoralizing his command, that the only thing they could hope to do would be to hold their crowd firmly and not allow any of them to come under his baleful influence, and in order to do this they must inculcate in there remaining followers the necessity of sticking to the party, following the dictates of the party and standing by the regular nominees of the party, and in this connection he eloquently cited as an example the striking proclivities of Napoleon's old guard. At this point he was interrupted by a blood curdling shriek and the sound of a heavy body falling, when one of the other assassins arose and said that the last sentence of the eloquent speaker concerning Napoleon's old guard had caused the *Boney-parte* of the executive committee to faint. That he was always sensitive on that subject, because his father and brothers at the last election in Duplin county had belted the regular nominees of the Democratic party and it was charged by some that not being a voter there himself he had quietly given them aid and comfort in so doing. The subject, he said, was too mournful to dwell upon longer, and he therefore moved an adjournment which was carried, leaving General Apathy master of the situation.

Poor Confederate Soldiers.

We call attention to a communication in this issue of the POST from Fayetteville, N. C., signed "Wounded Confederate," which shows how Col. W. J. Green, the aristocratic candidate, has been in the habit of treating his poor neighbors. What a disgrace to a man who pretends to have North Carolina blood in his veins, to treat a poor wounded confederate in that way, to order him to get in his wagon instead of giving the poor man a seat in his carriage by his side. Oh, no, the poor man who lost his health and was wounded fighting for Col. Green's negroes, must be treated even worse than Col. Green's negroes were before the war. Can any man in the third district who has any sympathy for wounded soldiers vote for such a man? All of Col. Green's neighbors join in giving him this character, but he and his friends expect to force poor white men to vote for him. Can they do it?

Kurnel Kingsbury complains because Mr. R. H. Lyon is the anti-prohibition candidate for the senate, from the fact that Mr. Lyon was a prohibitionist. We suppose he is thinking about the way his (Kingsbury's) Methodist friends complained of him when he left them and joined the Baptists, and how the Baptists complained when he left them and joined John Barleycorn. Why should the *Star* complain of Mr. Lyon changing when it has changed its own spots so often? We should think that misery would like company.

The Star has so much to say about the state ticket being elected, we know a man who will bet a thousand dollars on the election of the Liberal ticket of the state.

Education.

Col. Green said at Lillington that he was opposed to common schools if the money had to be furnished by the United States Government. How does the mechanics like to vote for a man who is opposed to educating their children?

Another to Join the Liberal Ranks for Honest Government.

Mr. Henry J. Byrd of Brydsville, Columbus county has come out for the Liberal party, in favor of local county government, anti-prohibition and educating the poor. His friends have finally pursuaded him to declare himself an Independent candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Byrd is like Mr. Wooten, a farmer, and his interest is with the laborers and farmers. The good people of Columbus should all vote for Mr. Byrd he will do more for them than any ten of the bourbon boss ring candidates. Give Byrd a large majority, is our advice.

And Still they Come.

Captain Shade Wooten of Columbus county has come out in favor of Independentism, Liberalism, and is running for the senate in the counties of Columbus and Robeson. We advise all our friends to vote for him. He is a gentleman, a farmer, and should he be elected he will protect the interest of the farmers and laboring men of his district. Every man in that district should stand by Shade Wooten; there are no better men made than him. He can well be called honest Shade Wooten. A vote for him is a vote for honest goveramet.

Good News from the First District.

From private information from the first district we learn that the election of Mr. Pool is certain. The friends of Mr. Pool claim that he will be elected over Mr. Latham by 2,000 majority. The district has been thoroughly canvassed by school district and that is the majority reported.

Tom Devereux.

A letter from a friend in the fourth district says that the young lion of the fourth district is going to scalp Cox' the Robeson county fraud, by 1,800 majority. Devereux is one of the best campaigners in the state, and is very popular, while Cox struts around like a turkey gobbler and the country people hate his manner. It is expected at Republican headquarters, that Mr. Devereux will be elected beyond doubt.

Help from South Carolina.

The party is gone; we have no one here to rally the Democrats. We have so fooled the people that they have entirely lost confidence in our press and speakers, therefore we have sent to South Carolina for help. We sent to the second district for a candidate for congress as we had no material in this district, and we have had a man from South Carolina to rally our voters.—*Buck Burnard to Sam Ashe.*

PAYMENT OF SPECAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assemby assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand [eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorizing the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Time.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express my thanks to Rev. H. B. Blake for a present of fifty dollars worth of books for my study. He has my prayers for his future prosperity and happiness.

Respectfully yours,
REUBEN E. Y. PEARSALL.

Kurnel Kingsbury: I have seen Jarvis and he says you have acted so faithful that he will send you your commission as Kurnel at once. Go on in your good work and you shall be made chief of staff.—*Chie to Kingsbury.*

OFFICE HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$4,000
Thos. Kenan, Attorney General	2,500
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer	6,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretray of State	4,000
J. C. Scarborough, Supt. Pub. Inst'n	2,500
W. P. Roberts, Auditor	2,500
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	5,000
W. M. Ransom "	5,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford "	5,000
W. R. Cox, "	5,000
A. M. Scales, "	5,000
—Dowd, "	5,000
R. F. Armfield, "	5,000
Robt. B. Vance, "	5,000
—Gudger, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	2,500
—Ruffin, Supreme Court,	2,500
J. E. Shepherd, "	2,500
—Gilliam, Superior "	2,500
A. A. McKoy, "	2,500
J. C. McRay, "	2,500
—Ship, "	2,500
3rd Dist, Swift Galloway, Solicitor	2,000
5th " —Strodick, "	2,000
6th "	2,000
7th "	2,000
8th "	2,000
9th "	2,000
R. R. Moore,	1,500
O. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court,	2,500
Senator Ransom's son	2,000
Senator Vance's son	2,000
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,800
Treasurer Worth's son	1,800

The people have risen and they are fully determined to retrieve the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. It will be seen that this crowd of suckers are drawing from the people upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and yet are not satisfied.—Adding to the amount paid to the 475 county commissioners, $28,500 more, will make $178,500 per annum paid out to these Bourbon officials to fight and to prevent the people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bosses above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

Col. Ed. Hall told the young men's Democratic club of this city that he would not deceive them, that he had canvassed the district and knew that the Democratic party was defeated. He said wherever he had been, the people were lukewarm, and his audience had just as well look at the matter square in the face and prepare for the defeat of Mr. Green. This was certainly very plain talk from a Democratic orator, but there can be no doubt of the truth of Col. Halls statement, and it will be to the interest of the people that Col. Hall's prediction should be verified on the 7th of November.

Mark Twain has received $100,000 of royalties from his play "Colonel Sellers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND,

11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Dinner Table,

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.

SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!

MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

FamilY SupplieS!

Prices will suit as well as goods, 44

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

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AT

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Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

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Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country Trade ample and superior.
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CALL AT THE
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And examine the endless variety of

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FOR SALE.

—Town Lots in—

Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous

RED RIVER VALLEY,

where the soil produces more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.

Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.

LOTS for $100 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.

Buy Now and Reap the Benefit of a Rise next Fall and Winter.

Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.

For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.
jul 25-tf

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. Worth, President First National Bank and C. M. Robinson, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 10-tf.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1882.

Interview Between Vance and Ransom.

Scene:—Democratic Headquasters.

Their duliness and desolation show that they are under the control of General Apathy, who has been placed in command by the governing committee, consisting of Messrs. Prohibition, County Government, Bourbonism, Democratic inconsistency and broken promises, social ostracism and business proscription. Trace chains, spool cotton and chromos illustrating the color line, hung up in such a manner as to keep from view the prohibition bill, county government bill, history of social ostracism, bourbonism, Democratic inconsistency and business proscription. In the balmy days of the committee these, all neatly printed and illustrated, were pasted on the wall and it has been found impossible to obliterate them.—An attempt has evidently been made to hide the framed copy of the resolu- of the state Democratic Committee refusing to recognize or aid the anti-prohibitionists under one of the largest chromos illustrating the color line. Such is the appearance of the place.

Vance and Bennett in a confidential chat:

Bennett—Look here, Price gave me thunder down below the other day.

Vance—Why, you did'nt let him catch you, did you? You bet he never never catches me. When he is in the east I am in the west; when he is in the west I am in the east.

Bennett—Say, Vance, you know how Price gets after the Democratic party for taking up Greeley. How he says there was no bond of sympathy between Greeley and the Democratic party except that Greeley wanted office and so did the Democratic party and how Price says that when they charge Liberals with deserting the Democratic party they ought to recollect how their party deserted every Democratic principle in making Greeley their standard bearer, a man who as you and I know was utterly antagonistic to every principle of the Democratic party as Price says. He says that then the Democratic party deserted all their principles.—Now, say Vance, that is a pretty hard *hit*, and the devil of it is, its true. Now how in thunder would you get around that?

Vance—Well, you know I used to tell the boys a joke about the Democratic party being in the ditch, and that they did not care whether it was a Democratic horse or a Republican jackass that pulled them out. But somehow the people have got tired of jokes, and want to hear some reason and argument; one day an infernal cuss in the crowd asked me, if in case the Republican jackass pulled the Democratic party out of the ditch, wouldn't it have been the braying of the jackass that the Democratic party would have had, and not the neighing of a Democratic horse? Well knowing that old Greeley was a man of strong prejudices and iron will, who surrendered none of his principles in accepting the nomination, I knew it would have to be his policy that the Democratic party would have to agree to, and not be his agreeing to their policy, and so like the poor boy at the frolic, I had nothing to say to the infernal cuss. You would'nt catch me opening my mouth then, I was too much afraid of getting my foot in it.

Bennett—Well, that is pretty bad. It is no wonder Price got the best of me. I ought to have kept out of his way.—But how in thunder did we Democrats manage to get the issues so dead against us.

Vance—Why, how is that?

Bennett—Well, Price goes on to say that we solidified the white vote in the west in favor of the Democratic party in the past, by holding up to the public indignation the revenue officers and got our representatives elected to congress on promises made the people that if the Democrats had a majority in congress we would repeal the odious revenue laws, or else lop off some of their most objectionable features. He says that you were one of those that did so, and that he helped you, but that when the Democrats got control of both houses of congress so far from repealing the law, or any portion of it that we Democrats passed a law allowing revenue officers to destroy any illicit distillery where the value of the property was less than five hundred dollars, thus allowing poor men to be crushed out without trial by judge or jury, that the Democratic congress appropriated one hundred thousand dollars a year, for three years, to pay spies and informers to probe around a man's barn and premises, and dog his footsteps to catch him dealing in a little contraband tobacco or whiskey, and that the same body passed a law allowing U. S. Deputy Marshals to arrest violators of the revenue law without any warrant whatever. Oh, I tell you Vance, he gave us fits.

Vance—Well, you denied all of that of course?

Bennett—Well, no, that is just what bothered me. Price referred to the Congressional Record, date and page, and said if anybody denied it, or was doubtful about it, there was the book. Of course I could not deny it then.

Vance—Well, what did you do then.

Bennett—As you said just now, like the poor boy at the frolic, I had nothing to say. But Price did give us thunder on the county government. Say, Vance, don't you think we are getting the worst of that.

Vance—Not at all. Why, you see, (with a wink) our statement in our platform that we were not wedded to any particular form of county government, helps us like thunder. Out in the west where the Democrats are opposed to the present system we say we are opposed also, as my brother Bob does. Oh, I tell you Bob is sharp. In the east we tell the Democrats we are in favor of the present system. Ah, my boy, that is what you call picking blackberries on both sides of the fence. Do you sabe? Say, Bennett, you fellows arent smart. Look at me, I make my big free trade speech, and none of these poor white trash understand anything about that, and they think I have made a tremendous hit. I tell you, my boy, it takes an old hound for a hard chase. That's me, Zeb.

Bennett—Well, I don't know. You better be careful how you fool around with that speech. Dan Russell made a speech in Wilmington the other night and charged that it was on account of your old Know-nothing proclivities that you were so much in favor of free trade.

Vance—The devil you say!

Bennett—Yes, sir. He said that protecting our manufactured goods, made them sell higher, of course, that caused workingmen to get higher wages in this country than they could get in England, France or Germany, where only very poor wages were paid, and caused the immense number of Germans, Irish, French, English and Scotch to emigrate to this country where they could get better wages. These emigrants have built up the country and contributed in a great degree to its boundless enterprise and prosperity. Whereas as Russell says if free trade had been the law of the land goods manufactured in this country would have to be put on the market at the same price as foreign goods in which event, of course, American manufacturers could have paid no higher wages than foreign manufacturers, and then there would have been no incentive to emigration, there would have been nothing for emigrants to have come here for. Consequently, says Russell, the country would have lost their invaluable brains and muscle. Your old Know-nothing tendencies he charges makes you opposed to anything that has encouraged or will encourage foreign emigration. And *I'll be hanged, Vance, if it don't look that way.* Oh, I tell you Russell has you down fine.

Vance—(whistling) Well, I declare.

Bennett—Yes, and it is generally believed too, which all comes from Kingsbury describing you in the *Star* as the most many-sided man he ever knew. Of course everybody thinks he refers to the many sides you have been on in politics.

Vance—Confound Kingsbury, I wish he would drop his big words and write plain English. The truth is I have been loafing around two or three political camps while the rations held out, and the mischief of it is, I forgot to take the labels off my baggage, but I never imagined these fellows were going to find it out. Well, what else did Russell say?

Bennett—Why he says that unless they can have protection for rice and peanuts it will ruin the Cape Fear section of our state, and those interested cannot expect protection for those products unless protection is also given to the products and manufactured goods of other sections of our country. It will either be all protection or all free trade. He says that taking the duty off rice will lower the price seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel, and any farmer can better afford to pay a few cents more for a pair of trace chains which lasts for several years, if he can get one dollar and twenty-five cents instead of forty to fifty cents a bushel for rice, and prices in the same proportion for peanuts, and as for spool cotton, why Russell showed that under free trade it costs a dollar a dozen but under protection it only costs fifty-five cents a dozen. Why you see, Coates in consequence of protection, which built up our manufactories of spool cotton so that he could not compete with them had to move a portion of his manufactory to this country in order to avoid the duty, thus giving us for fifty-five cents what we had to pay one dollar for under free trade, besides aiding to build up the country and giving employment to a large number of our citizens. He says your joke about those who are not able to get along under free trade, ought to sell out to somebody who can, will not do. There would be no one to buy. Well you see it looks like those people in the Wilmington district must and will vote for Canaday, who is in favor of protection of our products and industries, if they don't want to have their section and their property ruined by the foreign competition of rice and peanuts. Of course no man can go to congress advocating a duty on rice and peanuts, and free trade or everyting else, Such a man would be laughed at and the cheek of such a proposition would be ridiculous and extraordinary, even in congress. It would be too much like the old man's grace, which was, "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more—amen." No, sir, the man to benefit the Cape Fear section must be a tariff man, and those interested in rice and peanuts in the Cape Fear section, as well as the large element who are directly and indirectly interested, are beginning to find it out.

Vance—Why, that puts Green in a a devil of a fix. The third district has a white majority, why don't he go strong on the color line?

Bennett—Ah, there they have got him again. You see in Wilmington in the prohibition campaign, some of the most extreme Democrats, as they did in other parts of the state, made speeches in favor of prohibition from the same stand with colored men and made their boasts of getting the colored men men to vote with them and made no secret of thinking more of a colored man, who voted in favor of prohibition than a white man who voted against it. Besides this the Democratic Legislature appointed colored Republicans magistrates in preference to white Democrats who had been recommended by their meetings, and in addition to this the Democratic chairman of the board of county commissioners of New Hanover county, who is now the Democratic Mayor of Wilmington caused notices to be sent out requiring white liquor dealers to go before a colored register of deeds, and satisfy him by their books that they had previously sworn to the truth when they gave in their lists of purchases. With such a showing as that how in the devil can a man tell people that the Democratic party is the party of the white man, and that a victory of the Republican and Liberal parties means "negro domination." Bah! it wont do. Say, Vance, give me a joke that is calculated to cover up such things and get the boys to laughing, so that they wont think about them?

Vance—Hang old Roper! Didn't I tell you that the people are tired of jokes?

Bennett—Well, don't get mad. You mus'nt think hard of me for telling you these things and, letting you know that Dan Russell has made a hole in your pet free trade speech.—I am just giving you these hints, to show you that you are not treading any paths of roses, while I am catching thunder from Price on account of Democratic desertion of principle, connty government and prohibition.

Vance—Oh, I know we are in a bad row for stumps.

Bennett—I should think we were. Why, Hugh Waddell, the brother of A. M. Waddell, is in favor of the Liberal movement in North Carolina.

Vance—Oh! thunder!

Bennett—Yes, sir. I tell you those Waddell boys are sharp. They see which way the cat is going to jump. Why there is Frank Alfried, formerly the editor of the *Wilmington Star*, he is an open and pronounced Liberal.

Vance—You don't tell me so?

Bennett—Yes, sir. Oh, we are having a bad old time, Vance. We have been giving the people too much flapdoodle and they are beginnig to see through it. What is the use of our pitching into the Republicans for the issuance of the special tax bonds? Jarvis voted for them, and Pickerell, who was mainly interested in their issue, gave him fifteen hundred dollars, which he claims was a loan. Why should we parade local self-government in one breath and in the next argue in favor of the present system of county government, which is an absolute denial of every principle of local self-government? Why should we try to argue that the triumph of the Democratic party is not a triumph for prohibition when our committee refused to recognise or aid the anti-prohibitionists, and the Republican executive committee did do so? and Jarvis was the King Bee of the prahibitionists and even yourself was not straight on the question.

Loud talking outside and vociferous cries of "My God, Abernethy."

Vance—Oh, thunder, there is that infernal howl again; will I never hear the last of it? I say, Bennett, from the way things look you and I had better keep the woods and bushwhack; for the balance of this campaign and let Ransom go around with that gray-headed speech of his. You see it is four hours long and he can lengthen it out to six so that there is no time for anybody to reply to him. Besides the things he speaks about happened so long ago that few men living recollect anything about them.

Bennett—Why is Ransom's speech so old as that?

Vance—I should think it was. Why the centential commission made a request that if any of the Senators or Representatives had any old relics that they would like to put on exhibition, the committee would take pleasure in receiving them, and they some how heard of Ransom's speech, but after an investigation decided that it was too old to be ranked as one of the productions of this country, and suggested that it should be placed in the Egyptian department among the mummies; when placed there it made some of them thousand year fellows turn green with envy at its greater age. It ranks the obelisk in age and has not changed near as much. Ransom is preserving it with a good deal of care. Repeats it on every occasion to see if it is all there.

Enter Ransom, Jarvis and Coke.

Vance—Say, Ransom, Bennett and I have concluded to let you do the big speaking and we will bushwhack.

Ransom—The devil you say. Why Vance, I thought it was understood between us that we should each aid the other to keep our seats as long as we wanted them. This isn't fair, I want your help.

Jarvis—Is *that* the arrangement? this is a nice kittle of fish. Where am I to come in? Probably Coke is in that combination too?

Coke—I can best answer that by telling a joke. You have heard about the fellow at sea who was leaning over the side of the vessel giving those unmistakable evidences of sea sickness, when a friend came and asked him: "What is the matter, are you sick?" When he replied, "Of course I am, do you think I am doing this for fun?" So you do think, Governor, I am running this campaign for fun? No, sir. I learned long ago in my sunday school class in Virginia, that "charity begins at home." Besides I don't think that it is by any means certain that our party will have the disposal of that position. I am a believer in the celebrated recipe how to cook a hare, which is "first catch the hare."

Jarvis—Not a bit of trouble about that, why look at the second district. The trading between Hubbs and O'Hara will give us several thousand votes, so granting that the balance of the state offsets, the second district will elect our ticket. How is that for high?

The balance of the company smile gleefully.

Rap at the door, enter telegraph messenger, with telegram, Jarvis opens and reads:

"Hubbs has withdrawn in the second district, leaving O'Hara the unquestioned nominee of the Republican party. No chance for trading now. "Help me Cassius or I sink."

A. J. GALLOWAY.

Jarvis weeps.

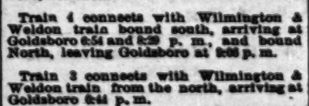
Vance, "My God, Abernethy."

Grand tableaux with Gen. Apathy in the foreground.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.



Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVIS'N SMITHFIELD		2 30
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 48
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 53
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	2 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
17 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 08	5 08
2 28	2 33	Falling Creek	5 23	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core Creek	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERNE	7 30	7 30
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 34	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 53
7 47	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 53	Holly wood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:20 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:15 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:30 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:30 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime and Carbonate of Lime

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.

Jan 29 tf.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 20 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Please us a call. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IF HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U S. Congress

UDO' PHO WOLF'S SONSS CO., 21 Beaver Street, New York. y,north—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.50 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 42 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent. June 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 6:40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.50 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 40 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8:35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11:55 P M
Leave Weldon	6:10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	12:35 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent. June 25-tf

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 8 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Acommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

November 29—tf

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-dtu

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sept. 25, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	5.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	1.10 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.15 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	3.30 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	9:30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:30 P. M
Leave Shelby	1:00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	3:40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

Jan. 9-tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 6, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at 4.09 P. M

(Stops only at Belfield.)

Arrive at Weldon at 8.01 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at 1.09 P. M

Arrive at Weldon at 5.20 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at 10:00 P M.

Arrive at Weldon 2:01 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at 2:05 A. M

Arrive at Petersburg at 6:20 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at 1.10 A. M

Arrive at Petersburg at 5.15 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at 3:00 P. M

Arrive at Petersburg at 6:55 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
feb 13-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workmanlike manner. Work guaranteed.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Second between Princess and Chestnut Sts. apl 16-1y.

AMERICAN POLITICS,

BY

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and unites history, instruction and ready reference. Sold only by subscription; but subscriptions sent direct will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D. at Publishing Company's expense. Agents now wanted. Must apply early. No Territory is being rapidly assigned. Prospectus now ready.

Address FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO may 14 29 North Seventh street, Phila.

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25 1y p

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,

J. D. STEELMAN, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THERE the Bon-tender is always on HAND, standing ready to serve the finest liquors in the State. A Restaurant attached, where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters are the only ones we employ. dec 11-1y

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work a reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first class Plumber, to call and examine before making arrangements elsewhere.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN, Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts., Wilmington, N. C. sept 19-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1882.

CITY ITEMS.

Advertise in the Post. It has a circulation of over 6,000.

Circus No. 1.

The great magnificent Circus No. 1, under the management of Mr. James Cutlar, will give one of its grand performances in Miss Blackes Alley, between 4th and 5th streets, near Castle, commencing at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening next. Price of admission 5 and 10 cents. The public are invited to attend.

Don't forget to register.

Personal.

We were pleased to meet on our streets during the past week Prof. W. H. Moore. The Prof. was looking well and happy, and we welcome him again to his old home. May the Prof. live long and enjoy life as he deserves to.

Let every Republican and Liberal see to it that his name is properly registered.

Messrs. Sellers & Orrell, at the Citizens Market, are now prepared to furnish their customers with the very best in their line that the market affords.

Let every Republican and liberal remember that if he does not register he cannot vote.

If you want a pump drove, or a gas-pipe or a water-pipe laid, go to Mr. Samuel W. Holden. He's the man for you, and will give you a first-class job.

Register! Register!! Register!!!

Just one week and two days from election, and then we'll have a Democratic funeral.

Early risers report a slight frost on Wednesday morning last.

Register at once.

Green stock will be cheap now in about two weeks. It has been rapidly declining for the past two or three months.

If you would vote, bear in mind that you must register.

Notice.

Jos. Chapman, Esq., tailor, wishes to inform his friends and patrons, that he is now located next to the corner of 2nd and Princess streets, where he will be pleased to have them call on him. He guarantees satisfaction to all parties who leave work with him.

Too Thin!

The Democrats of this city fired their "big guns" on Thursday and Friday nights last, (Vance and Ransom,) but their powder was so weak and their aim so poor, that they did not even create a smoke or hit at pole.

The Fatal Gun.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Marine, formerly of this city, but now of Charleston, S. C., while out hunting on Friday, the 19th inst., was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of his friends. It is thought the wound may prove fatal.

Some thief gained an entrance to the meat shop of Mr. Wm. M. Hays, on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, on Friday night last, and carried away a fine pork ham for him.

Sudden Death.

An old colored man by the name of Robt. Ennis, died very suddenly on Thursday last, in Brooklyn in Murphy's Alley between 7th and 8th streets. The remains were examined by the Coroner, who decided that death resulted from natural causes and that an inquest was unnecessary.

The U. S. District Court will convene in this city to-morrow.

John A. Stevens and his excellent troupe which gave two performances here on last Monday and Tuesday evenings, are certainly first-class in every respect.

A Sad Accident.

A white woman by the name of Mrs. Wright, who resided at the four mile post on the W. & W. Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the Northern bound train on Sunday morning last. She was returning from the woods with an armful of wood and stepped on the track just in front of the engine, which struck and threw her against the cowcatcher with such force as to crush her skull. She was about 55 years of age.

Col. Dockery's Appointments.

The following are the Hon. O. H. Dockery's appointments:

At Whiteville, Friday, Nov. 3d, at noon.
At Wilmington, Friday, Nov. 3d, at night.
At Clinton, Sampson county, Saturday, Nov. 4th, noon.
At Magnolia, Saturday, Nov. 4th, night.

Opera House.

The Armstrong Brothers Ministrels will give one of their fine performances at the Opera House to-morrow night. They have drawn large houses wherever they have been. We understand from the various exchanges that the monumental Quartette can not be excelled. The lectures of Senator Frank Bell are full of fun.

The Powers Brothers dancing on skates and singing, are very fine. Edward Mealey is a wonderful performer on two cornets. Billy Armstrong is immense, and the jokes are entirely new and of a character totally unobjectional.

Notice.

There will be a joint canvass in Pender county, by the Liberal and Republican candidates on one side, and the Democratic candidates on the other, as follows:

Piney Woods,	"	30th
Point Caswell,	"	31st.
Gum Calntuck,	November	1st.
Long Creek,	"	2d

The G. U. O. of S. and D. of J., will meet at Masonic Hall, over Captain Bostwright's store, on Thursday evening, November 2d, 1882, at 7:30 o'clock. All the friends are invited.

Brought Out Perfectly.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 30, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.:—Sirs—I had been a great sufferer from acute kidney diseases, which my physicians could not cure, but a short trial of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure brought me out in perfect health.

CHARLES H. GERHARD.

A LOW TARIFF EXPERIENCE.

Under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan the scale of duties on foreign goods was at its lowest point. The rate then existing was quite as low as the majority of free traders now advocate. If there were any benefits to be derived from a low tariff by the farmers of this country they had an opportunity to test it; if the system possessed any benefits for mechanics or merchants, they had a fair opportunity to reap them; if it bore any promises of riches for the country it had a fair and fair opportunity to pour the fruition of its promise into the lap of the nation. But the people who looked for good to come out of a low tariff looked in vain; and the country to which it promised so much, at the end of three years found its hopes turned to ashes. In these brief years a low tariff paralyzed both the industry and the credit of the nation; and the government, which before had been prosperous, was compelled to resort to borrowing to pay the current expenses, and creditors who before had gladly and freely loaned to it at 6 per cent. demanded 12 per cent., and then loaned grudgingly and sparingly at that enormous rate. Free trade struck a deadly blow at the credit of the government and it lay paralyzed under the stroke.

That the secession element which controlled the last Democratic administration designed this result is quite possible. If they did there was not one scheme among all their cunning devisings better calculated to leave the nation a helpless and easy prey to the madmen who aimed at its destruction The free traders low tariff of 1857 did their work with perfectness while it existed. And the credit of the government only arose from the ashes to which it had been turned by the Democratic administration and free trade policy, when that policy was entirely reversed. Since then the country has gone forward under whatever of good or evil there is in the protective system. Free traders assure us that the effects have been bad and only bad. But they find it a difficult task to convince observant men that it is so. Looking about them the people see thousands of miles added to our railroads; they see mills, shops and factories in full blast on every hand, offering abundant employment and remunerative wages to labor; upon the farms they see the visible evidences of increased wealth in better barns, better homes and better furnishing; in the banks they see the savings of the mechanics, laborers and farmers grown to enormous proportions; and in the money market they see this government borrowing money at lower rates than the most favored of civalized nations. Look where they will the people see only evidences of marvelous prosperity. Contemplation of their country's magnificent development charms their imagination. They rejoice at it. They boast of it. More, they are not so dull as not to understand that there can be no general prosperity which is not also personal. The light of aggregate prosperity can not be shut out from the poorest individual who toils. It is shared as a measure by all. And it is fragrant with promise and hope to every one who has labor to offer.

The measure of our present prosperity was never before equaled either in this or any other country—never in the history of the world; and there never was a time when the personal benefits of national prosperity were so universal as they now are in the United States.

There are very few, even of the most unreasoning and uncandid of free traders, who will deny this.

And the people who perfectly understand the prosperous condition of the country know that it has reached this height under Republican administration and the protective system. And they naturally and justly credit protection and wise Republican administration with the prosperity they enjoy.

A friend who is familiar with the subject which he so plainly expounds in the ariticle headed "That Iniquitous Tariff," contributed to our paper, commends itself to the consideration of every voter in the state.

All Come

And hear Dockery Friday night at the old market stand. It will pay you to do so.

Does any colored man want to be shown up as a traitor to his race and his party, if he does let him support any one of the Democratic nominees in Pender county who are going around trying to buy colored men as they were bought and sold before the war. The Democratic committee may also expect a little notoriety if they keep on trying to purchase colored men. We notify the Republicans in Pender to watch, and if they see a colored man supporting the Democrats they may know he has sold them (the Republicans) out, and is trying to deliver the goods. Republicans watch as well as pray.

Remember It.

That O. H. Dockery speaks from the old market stand on Friday night. Come and hear the son of the Pee Dee wagoner, the people's favorite.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26, 1882.

G. J. BONEY, Esq., ch'mn
County Dem. Ex. Committee.

SIR:—Having seen an announcement in this morning's issue of the *Star* that Senator Vance would address our citizents this evening upon the political issues of the day, on behalf of the Liberal and Republican county executive committees, we have the honor to submit the following proposition for a division of time:

First—That Hon. D. L. Russell be allowed equal time with Senator Vance.

Second—That the party opening, have the option of reserving a portion of his time for the close of the argument.

Third—That the meeting be held on neutral ground, viz: not on either political party's stand.

Awaiting your answer, we are, sir,

Very Respectfully,
E. H. KING, Chm'n
Liberal County Executive Com.
S. H. MANNING, Chm'n
Rep. County Executive Com.

The answer to the above letter returned verbally by the messenger, was "No!" Mr. Boney is evidently not very conversant with the etiquette of a correspondence.

So the great Vance did not want to meet Judge Russell. He was afraid of his tariff record.

As Senator Vance would not divide time, Hon. D. L. Russell will address the business men of Wilmington on the tariff question from the old market house. We desire every merchant and farmer to come and hear him.

SAMPSON Co., Oct., 17th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words about old Sampson county. She is rallying her forces and getting ready for the 7th of November next. She has been in the background for a long time, but is alive now to her true interests and will poll a surprisingly large vote next month for Canaday and the Republican and Liberal tickets.

Number of our citizens who have never before voted other than a Democratic ticket, are now declaring their intention to support Canaday and the Liberals. Yours truly,

S. W. PETERSON.

Remember, every voter has a right to vote a folded ticket, and no pollholder has a right to open a voters ticket. The poll-holder has no right to take any voters ticket out of his hand. A voter puts his own ballot in the box.

CLINTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—When Wharton J. Green was here he was informed by a gentleman that there was great danger of all the poor white laboring men, or at least a majority of them, voting for Canaday, the mechanic.—When this was said to Col. Green he turned very red in the face and for a time said nothing; finally broke out in a passion and said he did not believe that poor white trash should be allowed to vote any way. This was overheard by one of that class of poor men referred to, and he says there can be no mistake about the language used. I send this to you, Mr. Editor, as I think every poor white laboring man in this District should know how this aristocrat has seen proper to insult them. No poor white man should vote for such a man, he has no sympathy with us. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and intended to vote for Green until I heard the above, but I shall do all in my power against him, and for that native North Carolina mechanic, W. P. Canaday.

ONE OF THE POOR WHITE TRASH.

No Tableaux.

There will be no tableaux at Dockery's speech Friday night. Dockery needs no send-off, the working people want sense, not theatricals, and they will have it Friday night at the old market stand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Oct. 26, '82.

EDITOR POST:—I was on my way to Fayetteville some time in May last, and I was lame and could hardly walk, Mr. W. J. Green came along in his carriage, with no one but his colored driver. I requested a ride to the city. He turned and pointed out his wagon, which was immediately in his rear and ordered his driver to give me a ride, which I accepted with thanks. But there has lately come a change over Col. Green, he now is as polite as any one could expect of a gentleman. I suppose from what I can hear he is a candidate for congress. I am a Democrat, and have always voted the Democratic ticket, but I cannot and will not vote for Mr. Green; other men may do as they please. But I hear Mr. Canaday served in the confederate army for four years days; he made a good soldier, and I never will go back on an honorable soldier. Green was in the confederate army for about six months, and then went home and stood by the home guard faithfully.

WOUNDED CONFEDERATE.

Dockery, the Working Man's Champion.

Speaks at the old market stand Friday night. Every one come and hear him, after all the infly you have had this last week, some common horse-sense will do you good.

Don't Forget It.

Dockery speaks Friday night from the old market stand. Let us give him a rousing welcome.

TARBORO, Edgecombe Co., N. C.; Oct. 23d, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—Pursuant to call of Jno. C. Dancy, chairman Edgecombe county Republican executive committee, the Republican voters of Tarboro township met in the court house Wednesday night, the 18th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Republican campaign club.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was present. The meeting was called to order Jno. C. Dancy, who made a brief but pointed speech, touching the issues now agitating the minds of the people of North Carolina.

A permanent organization was perfected by electing Jno. C. Dancy president, V. E. Howard secretary, and Jno. W. Lloyd assistant secretary.

On motion, the club was named the Dockery and Moore Club:

Hon. W. P. Williamson was called on to address the club, and amid cheering and applause made a short but patriotic speech. Among the other speakers that addressed the club were Isaac Jones, Esq., of Chowan county, and Mr. J. M. Copeland, of Rocky Mount.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That we the Republican voters of township No. 1, Edgecombe county, here in the Republican club organized the 18th day of October 1882, do unanimously endorse for Judge of second judicial district, Jno, A. Moore, of Halifax county, and pledge our hearty support to Dockery, Moore and the entire state, second congressional, judicial and county tickets.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this club be sent to the Wilmington POST, the *Times* and the *Enterprise* for publication.

J. L. SMITH,
M. S. DANCY,
S. T BOYD.

On motion the president was instructed to notify the chairman of the various townships of the county to organize Dockery and Moore clubs.

There being no further business, the club adjourned to meet the following Monday night and every Monday night thereafter until election.

JNO. C. DANCY, Pres.
V. E HOWARD, Sec.

Watch Them!

There are men in high places in this state who ought to be breaking rock in the penitentiary for their connivance at and recent participation in fraud on the ballot.

They add to the infamy of their crime, and render themselves even more deserving of condign punishment, because they cowardly desert the dupes who execute their dishonest work, when such are detected and caught.

It is the intention of the people of this state that the coming election shall be a fair one. The dishonest and corrupt practices of the past will not be permitted. The political thieves and robbers, who have hitherto plied their vocation at the ballot box, will be watched with vigilance, and every single attempt to filch from the citizen his priceless ballott, by the tricks and artifices heretofore taught by Bourbon leaders, will be resisted. The guilty parties, whoever they may be, high and low, will be surely punished. It is the intention of the government that ballot-box thieves and election robbers and their accomplices shall be sent to and made to take their proper places in the striped ranks of the sneak-thieves and house-breakers who peck rock in the Albany Penitentiary.

The inspector or judge of election who fails to aid in securing an honest record of the votes which are offered, is a perjurer. It is his duty, under the law, to see that all ballots are put into the right box, and that they are fairly counted. He is subject to fine and imprisonment if he fails in this duty.

And so it is with Registrars who in anyway obstructs a voter in registering, provided that voter has complied with the requirements of law.

Argus eyed vigilance is on the watch all over the state, and as sure as the Federal Court meets, every election officer who fails or refuses to do his duty, or is guilty of dishonest and corrupt practices upon the franchise, will be promptly arrested, tried and punished. —*Raleigh Times.*

A FREE VOTE AND FAIR COUNT.

Let every voter in the state read and remember this, that the United States protects him by law in his right to vote as evidenced by the following extracts from the U. S. revised statutes.

By section 5,512, revised statutes of the United States, among other things it is provided that:

"If, at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the congress of the United States, any person * * * by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevents or hinders any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, * * * he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three years, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution."

This section of the law is cognate to section 5,506, but is more specific in its provisions, and is in language broad enough to cover any interference with the right of a voter to register, either by offers of a voter to register, either by offers or promises of reward, or threats of violence or any punishment whatever.

But the law not only denounces as a criminal act any unwarranted intermeddling whereby a man is prevented or hindered from registering, or otherwise qualifying himself to vote, but gives to the injured party a right of action against the wrongdoer for damages, to be recovered in the Circuit Court of the United States.

Section 1,980 of the revised statutes provides:

"If two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice-President, or as a member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, * * * the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators."

The section next following, 1,981 gives a like remedy against every person or parsons, who, having knowledge that any of the injuries specified in section 1,980, are about to be committed, and who having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so.

Again by section 2,005 revised statutes, it is provided that:

"When, under the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, every such person or officer shall give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote."

And by section 2,006, it is:

"Every person or officer charged with the duty specified in the preceding section, who refuses or knowingly omits to give full effect to that section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved by such refusal or omission, to be recovered by an action on the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just."

The right to register, and to vote, and to advocate, even, the election of a candidate are regarded by the law, as is evident from the foregoing provisions as rights of property, for an injury to which the citizen may be compensated in damages.

In view, and because of the harm resulting to the common weal by the prevention or suppression of a free vote in the selection of officers to fill places of public trust, the law denounces them as high crimes, and inflicts upon the perpetrators thereof heavy penalties.

Because the right to have a voice in the choice of public agents or servants, is a necessary and high privilege, the laws gives a right to sue for damages any person who is guilty of an infraction thereof, just as it furnishes a remedy for any other violation of rights of property; and in some cases the damages are fixed at five hundred dollars, and in others the amount is left to the discretion of the jury.

Let the people take due notice of these provisions of the law, and govern themselves accordingly.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Oct. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted dull at 50¢ cents. Sales of 70 casks at 51 cents, and 100 do at 50¢ cts per gallon, Market quiet.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. With sales 1000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $3 00 for Soft and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted firm. Sales of 250 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 15-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9 13-16	"	"
Middling,	10¼	"	"
Good Middling.	10¼	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	828 bale
Spirits turpentine,	126 casks
Rosin,	588 bbls
Tar,	124 "
Crude turpentine,	57 "

Oct. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 50 cts per gallon Sales of 325 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 50 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm Sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling,	10 5-16	"	"
Good Middling.	10 9-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1209 bales
Spirits Turpentine	126 casks
Rosin,	593 bbls
Tar,	124 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	143 bbls

Oct. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 50 cents. Sales of 40 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 40 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm with sales of 200 bales on a basis of 10¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	"	"
Low Middling,	9¼	"	"
Middling	10 3-16	"	"
Good Middling.	10 7-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	705 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	159 casks
Rosin,	714 bbls
Tar,	148 bbls
Crude Turpentine	64 bbls

Oct. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 50 cts. per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 75 for Hard and $3 00 for Soft.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales of 400 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	0 0-00	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 13 16	"	"
Low Middling,	9 11-16	"	"
Middling,	10¼	"	"
Good Middling,	10¼	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	692 bales
Spirits Turpentine	203 casks
Rosin	824 bbls
Tar,	139 bbls
Crude Turpentine	124 bbls

Oct. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 50 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1,-35 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 86 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 for Soft, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 10¼

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOG CHOLERA.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

THE FARMERS REJOICING!

MORRIS'

Vegetable Compound

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

READ ONE OF THE MANY LETTERS being received daily. Shipped to any part of the Union on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circulars as the reliability of this medicine.

I respectfully refer to the endorsements below. Prepared by

A. H. MORRIS,
Teachey's, N. C.

Col. L. L. POLK & Co., agents, Raleigh.
Dr. JNO. H. HILL & SONS, Goldsboro.
A. W. ROWLAND, Wilson, N. C.
JESSE T. HIGGINS, No. 248 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., general agent for the Western States.

Testimonials.

Rockfish Bridge, Pender County, N. C. March 24, 1882.

Mr. Morris—Dear Sir—By request I send your a statement. You ask me to say exactly what your medicine did for my sick hogs. The facts are these. My neighbors' hogs were dying up, and mine were also taken sick with vomiting, and one of them died before I could get to you, and some of the rest were so bad off they could not eat; but as soon as I could get your medicine I applied it according to directions, and my hogs commenced to improve and got well without loosing any more. My neighbors all praise it. Respectfully, &c.

E. J. ROCHELLE.

Duplin County, March 14th, 1882.
Post Office, Wallace, N. C.

Mr. Morris—Sir—I received the hog medicine that you sent me, requesting me to try it on my hogs which were dying up at the time with cholera. I will now say that I gave it according to your directions, and I have not lost a hog since, and they have all recovered and are doing well. I can recommend your medicine as the best remedy that I have ever tried.

Very respectfully, NATHAN BATTS.

Camera, N. C., March 14th, 1882.

Mr. A. H. Morris—Dear Sir—Since I commenced using your preparation I have lost two hogs that were too far gone when I got it. All the rest that were sick are doing well. I had one that would not eat. I gave a dose to him in the morning and at night he ate with the rest. It is undoubtedly the best remedy I have ever tried.

Respectfully, R. T. RIVENBARK.

Duplin County, N. C., March 20th, 1882.

Morris' Hog Cholera Medicine stopped the cholera in my hogs. JAS. TEACHEY.

Island Creek Township, Duplin Co. N. C. March 15, 1882. Post Office Wallace.

Mr. Morris—Your medicine received; directions followed. My hogs are cured and doing well; and I will say further, that the hogs that would not fatten, no matter how high I feed them, after giving your remedy improved so rapidly that I put them in a pen, and they fattened so rapidly that I slaughtered them last week. It will pay to give it hogs when they are put up. It causes them to put on flesh so rapidly. In fact I had turned my hogs out to die.

Yours, &c., J. B. TEACHEY.

Duplin County, N. C., March 21st, 1882.
Post Office Wallace, N. C.

Mr. Morris—Dear Sir—After trying all the remedies on a hog that I could hear of, and having concluded that nothing would help him (his head was badly swollen, with a very thick scale over it) and when you came me to try your remedy I thought I would try it to satisfy you; but after giving the medicine as you directed, I was surprised to find the hog getting well, and am glad to say I am satisfied that it is a good medicine for swine.

Respectfully, JOHN SAVAGE.

Teachey, N. C., March 23d, 1882.

I will state that I gave Mr. Morris permission to use his remedy on one of my hogs that would not eat, which was sick with his head down, with, as I believe the cholera, and that one of my hogs was about to die in the meadow. Mr. Morris in giving the medicine said that in one day the hog was recovered eating and from that time it is now doing well. J. C. McMILLAN.

Duplin County, March 20th, 1882.

My hogs having shown symptoms of cholera, I gave them Morris' Hog Cholera Medicine according to directions, and they are now doing well. I added on Mr. Morris' at Teachey's, have heard that medicine was a sure cure, had obtained a package of it and gave it according to directions, and my hogs all improved and got well. It is a good medicine for hogs. F. BRICE.

Teachey's, N. C., March 20th, 1882.

I received a package of medicine from Mr. A. H. Morris, of Teachey's, and was at first afraid to use it, but having heard it spoken of so highly by those who had tried it, I gave it to my hogs and was surprised to see the effect in one day. My hogs were dying up, but after giving this medicine my hogs all got well and are now in a thriving condition. It is a blessing.

R. S. ALDERMAN.

Pender County, N. C., March 20th, 1882
Post Office, Cameron.

Mr. Morris—Learned your medicine home and gave it the evening that I received it. My hogs all got well. I am not afraid of losing hogs now if I can get your medicine I intend to keep a package all the time.

Respectfully, DAVIS JONES.

Duplin County, N. C., March 20th, 1882.
Post Office, Teachey's.

The cholera was raging in my neighborhood, and having heard of Mr. Morris' remedy I gave it according to directions, and it saved my hogs; they are all well. But before I gave the medicine my hogs began to fail—refusing to eat, grating very poor, hair standing straight, and drawn up and vomiting. It is a great remedy.

W. D. TEACHEY.

Rockfish Township, Duplin Co., N. C. April 19, 1882. P. O. Teachey's.

I am glad to say that Morris' Vegetable Compound is a good medicine for the mange and cholera. My hogs were looking very bad, and some of them would not eat, and I gave the medicine according to directions and in a few days I could see that they were mending; my hogs are well, and I think that I can recommend it to farmers as a great medicine. W. J. WEST.

Wallace, N. C., April 20th, 1882.

My hogs were taken sick with vomiting, with every symptom of hog cholera, and I applied to A. H. Morris, of Teachey's, and obtained his medicine and gave it according to directions, and I will say that my hogs all improved and are doing well and none of them died. I believe it to be a good remedy for sick hogs.

W. N. ELLSWORTH.

Teachey's, N. C., April 20th, 1882.

I had a hog that had been lingering for six or eight months, would neither thrive nor die, his hair standing straight, his head hung down and in a very bad condition. I gave him medicine that I received from Mr. A. H. Morris, and he improved rapidly and is now a good hog and doing well. I am satisfied that it is a good medicine for hogs. G. S. McMILLAN.

Duplin County, N. C. May 4th, 1882.

My hogs and also my father's hogs were dying up with the cholera, and we sent and bought a package of Morris' Compound and gave it as directed, and our hogs all got well with the exception of one that was too far gone when we got it; the rest are all well at this time. It is certainly a good remedy for hog cholera.

D. W. TURNER, Jr.

Magnolia, N. C., May 6th, 1882.

Mr. A. H. Morris.—Dear Sir—My stock of hogs had been on the decline for several years, until a few weeks ago when I obtained some of your medicine for Hog Cholera. Being away from home myself, my sons gave it to the hogs as directed, and on my return home this week I find my sows, pigs and shoats all much improved. I am fully satisfied that it is a good medicine, and will if properly used by our farmers, result in great good to the country.

Respectfully, J. W. TAYLOR.

Duplin County, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1882.

My hogs were in a very low state. The more I fed them the worse they looked and I thought that I would loose all of them. Having heard of the great discovery of A. H. Morris, I bought a package, and to my great surprise my hogs improved rapidly, shedding off nicely. I gave it according to directions. It has a great reputation in this country. PATRICK USHER.

Teachys, Duplin county, N. C., Oct. 14th, '82.

To the Public.—I know a majority of the persons referred to above, and they are gentlemen and farmers of large experience.

J. J. WARD,
A member of the Criminal Court of Duplin county. Oct 22

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

B. L. Perry - - - Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
may 14-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

OR

BUILDING LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.